The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1867. VOL. 61.—WHOLE No. 5,381.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at $2.00 per annum, *if paid strictly in advance*; $2.50 if paid within six months; $3.00 if not paid within six months. *All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, *ten cents* per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line.

All legal Notices of every kind, and Orphans' Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this place.

☞ All advertising due after first insertion.

A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

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*One square	$ 4 50	$ 6 00	$10 00
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One column	30 00	45 00	80 00

*One square to occupy one inch of space.

JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

☞ All letters should be addressd to

MEYERS & MENGEL,
Publishers.

Attorneys at Law.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, where a good Church is erected, and where a large School House shall be built. Farms, Land and Timber Leave, from one acre to 500 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 6, 1866—1y

J. MCD. SHARPE. | E. F. KERR.

SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties Office on Juliana st., opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. [March 2, '66.

R. DURBORROW. | JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA Respectfully tenders his services to the public.

Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1. 1861.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

Jan. 22, 1864,

J. M. KIMMELL. | J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Have formed a partnership in the practice of he Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House,"

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.

May 13, 1864.

B. F. MEYERS. | J. W. DICKERSON.

MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the GAZETTE office, will practice in the several courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. [may11,'66.

JOHN H. FILLER, *Attorney at Law*, Bedford, Pa. Office nearly opposite the Post Office. [apr.20,'66.—1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. GEO. B. KELLEY, having permanently located in ST. CLAIRSVILLE, tenders his professional services to the citizens of that place and vicinity. nov2'66y1

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.

Nov. 24, '65—1y

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

J. N. HICKOK, | J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted. Tooth Powders and mouth Washes, excellent articles, always on hand.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS, Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.

OFFICE—2 doors West of the Bedford Hotel, above Border's Silver Smith Store.

Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's.

aug.24,'66.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY!

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

by the use of Nitrous Oxide, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEETH INSERTED

upon a new style of base, which is a combination of Gold and Vulcanite; also, upon Vulcanite, Gold, Platina and Silver.

TEMPORARY SETS inserted if called for.

Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices to correspond with the times.

☞ I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburg the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3rd Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office, 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

nov.16,'66. WM. W. VAN ORMER, Dentist.

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER, (late of New York City,) DENTIST,

Would respectfully inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he has located permanently in Bloody Run, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert full or partial sets of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved principles.

Teeth filled in a superior manner.

Teeth extracted without pain.

All operations warranted. feb15tf.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to us for advertising Administrators', Executors', Auditors' Notices, Orphans' Court sales and other sales of Real Estate, and for printing bills, &c., &c., will please call and settle for the same, as all such advertising and printing should be CASH. MEYERS & MENGEL

Feb 15, '66-tf.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

J. L. LEWIS having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities with a well selected stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE-STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL, LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS,
BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c., &c

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purest quality, and selected with great care.

General assortment of popular Patent Medicines.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of PERFUMERY, TOILET and FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of the best perfumes of the day. Colognes, Soaps, Preparations for the Hair, Complexion and Teeth; Camphor ice for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair Brushes, Port Monaies, &c.

Of Stationery, there is a fine assortment: Billet, Note, Letter, Leaf and Mourning Paper, Envelops, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c., &c. Also, a large quantity of Books, which will be sold very cheap.

Coal Oil Lamp Hinge Burner, can be lighted without removing the chimney—all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning Coal Oil. Lamp chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp Shades of beautiful patterns.

Howe's Family Dye Colors, the shades being light Fawn, Drab, Snuff and Dark Brown, Light and Dark Blue, Light and Dark Green, Yellow, Pink, Orange, Royal Purple, Scarlet, Maroon, Magenta, Cherry and Black

Humphrey's Homeopathic Remedies.

Cigars of best brands, smokers can rely on a good cigar.

Rose Smoking Tobacco,
Michigan and Solace Fine Cut,
Natural Leaf, Twist and Big Plug,
Finest and purest French Confections,
PURE DOMESTIC WINES,
Consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry
FOR MEDICINAL USE.

☞ The attention of physicians is invited to the stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country Merchants' orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable prices.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, physicians can rely on having their prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. [Feb 9, '66—tf

Clothing, etc.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!

Come one, come all,

and examine

THE EXCELLENT STOCK OF GOODS

AT LIPPEL'S

CLOTHING EMPORIUM AND FURNISHING

STORE.

A rare chance is offered to ALL to purchase good and seasonable goods, at the lowest prices, by calling at Lippel's.

If you would have a good suit of Ready-Made Clothing call at Lippel's.

If you would have good and cheap
Ladies' Dress Goods.
Calicoes.
Muslins,
&c., &c., &c.,
Call at Lippel's.

If you would have furnishing goods of all descriptions, notions, etc., call at Lippel's.

If you would have the best quality of Groceries, buy them at Lippel's.

Goods of all kinds, sold at the most reasonable prices, and country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods, at Lippel's.

sep.28,'66.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.—GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand ready-made clothing, such as coats, pants, vests, &c.; also a general assortment of cloths, cassimeres, and gents' furnishing goods of all kinds; also calicoes, muslins, &c., all of which *will be sold low for cash*. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite *all* to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods.

may25,'66.

RICHARD LEO,

Manufacturer of

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.,

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet making business, will make to order and keep hand everything in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, &C., &C.,

will be furhished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞ Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

July 10, 1863.—tf RICHARD LEO.

DANIEL BORDER,

PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Reined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings. best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

Oct. 20. 1865-

D. R. ANDERSON,

Licensed Scrivener and Conveyancer,

CENTREVILLE, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

will attend to the writing of Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Articles of Agreement, and all business usually transacted by a Scrivener and Conveyancer. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

April 6, '66-tf.

1867—BLACKWELL & Co., have now ready their revised Catalogue of 1867—Newspapers for 1867, containing all the 1867—principal Publications, for which they re-1867—ceive Subscriptions at the regular rates, and 1867—on many of them offer the advantage of 1867—subscribing for 3 months. Send for a copy 1867—containing full details of our admirable 1868—system of operation. We refer to the Pub-1867—lisher of this paper.

BLACKWELL & CO.,
Office, 82 Cedar st., New York.
jan4m3. BOX 4298 P. O.

PRINTERS' INK has made many a business man rich We ask you to try it in the columns of THE GAZETTE

The Bedford Gazette.

[From Edward Laboulay's "Fair Book of all Nations."—French.]

THE STORY OF THE NOSES.

At Dewitz, in the neighborhood of Prague, there once lived a rich and whimsical old farmer, who had a beautiful daughter. The students of Prague, of whom there were at that time twenty five thousand, often walked in the direction of Dewitz, and more than one of them offered to follow the plow in hope of becoming the son-in-law of the farmer. The first condition that the cunning peasant set on each new servant was this: "Engage you," he would say, "for a year, that is, till cuckoo signs the return of spring; but if, from now till then, you say once that you are not satisfied, I will cut off the end of your nose. I give you the same right over me," he added, laughing. And he did as he said. Prague was full of students with the end of their noses glued on, which did not prevent an ugly scar, and, still less, bad jokes. To return from the farm disfigured and ridiculed was well calculated to cool the warmest passion.

A young man by the name of Coranda, somewhat ungainly in manner, but cool, adroit and cunning, (which are no bad aids in making one's fortune,) took it in his head to try the adventure. The farmer received him with his usual good nature, and, the bargain made, sent him to the field to work. At breakfast time the other servants were called, but good care was taken to forget Coranda. At dinner it was the same.—Coranda gave himself no trouble about it. He went back to the house, and while the farmer's wife was feeding the chickens, unhooked an enormous ham from the kitchen rafters, took a huge loaf from the cupboard, and went back to the fields to dine and take a nap.

"Are you not satisfied?" cried the farmer, when he returned at night.

"Perfectly satisfied," said Coranda. "I have dined better than you have."

At that instant the farmer's wife came rushing in, crying that her ham was gone. Coranda laughed, and the farmer turned pale.

"Are you not satisfied?" asked Coranda.

"A ham is only a ham," answered his master. "Such a trifle does not trouble me." But after that time he took good care not to leave the student fasting.

Sunday came. The farmer and his wife seated themselves in the wagon to go to church, saying to Coranda, "It is your business to cook the dinner. Cut up the piece of meat you see yonder, with onions, carrots, leeks and parsley, and boil them all together in the great pot over the kitchen fire."

"Very well," answered Coranda.

There was a little pet dog at the farm house by the name of Parsley. Coranda killed him, skinned him, cut him up with the meat and vegetables, and put the whole to boil over the kitchen fire. When the farmer's wife returned she called her favorite, but alas! she saw nothing but a bloody skin hanging by the window.

"What have you done?" said she to Coranda.

"What you ordered me, mistress. I have boiled the meat, onions, carrots and leek, and parsley in the bargain."

"Wicked wretch!" cried the farmer, "had you the heart to kill the innocent creature that was the joy of our house?"

"Are you not satisfied?" said Coranda, taking his knife from his pocket.

"I did not say that," returned the farmer. "A dead dog is nothing but a dead dog." But he sighed.

A few days after the farmer and his wife went to market. Fearing their terrible servant, they said to him, "Stay at home and do exactly what you see others do."

"Very well," said Coranda.

There was an old shed in the yard, the roof of which was falling to pieces. The carpenters came to repair it, and began as usual, by tearing down the roof. Coranda took a ladder and mounted the roof of the house, which was quite new. Shingles, lath, nails and tiles, he tore off everything, and scattered them all to the winds. When the farmer returned, the house was open to the sky.

"Villain," said he, "what new trick have you played me?"

"I have obeyed you, master," answered Coranda. "You told me to do exactly what I saw others do. Are you not satisfied?" And he took out his knife

"Satisfied!" returned the farmer; "why should I not be satisfied? A few shingles more or less, will not ruin me!" But he sighed.

Night came, the farmer and his wife said to each other that it was high time to get rid of this incarnate demon. As is always the case with sensible people, they never did anything without consulting their daughter, it being the custom in Bohemia to think that children always have more wit than their parents.

"Father," said Helen, 'I will hide in the great pear tree early in the morning, and call like the cuckoo. You can tell Coranda that the year is up, since the cuckoo is singing. Pay him, and send him away."

Early in the morning the plaintive cry of the cuckoo was heard throughout the fields. The farmer seemed surprised. "Well, my boy, spring is come" said he. "Do you hear the cuckoo singing yonder? I will pay you and we will part good friends."

"A cuckoo!" said Coranda, "that is a bird which I have always wanted to see."

He ran to the tree and shook it with all his might, when behold! a young girl fell from the branches fortunately more frightened than hurt.

"Villain!" cried the farmer.

"Are you not satisfied?" said Coranda, opening his knife.

"Wretch!" you kill my daughter and think that I ought to be satisfied!—I am furious. Begone, if you would not die by my hand."

"I will go when I cut off your nose!" said Coranda. "I have kept my word, do you keep yours?"

"Stop!" cried the farmer putting his hand before his face; "you will surely let me rede m my nose?"

"It depends on what you offer," said Coranda.

"Will you take ten sheep for it, Coranda?"

"No; I would rather cut off your nose." And he sharpened his knife on the door-step.

"Father," said Helen, the fault was mine; it belongs to me to repair it. Coranda, will you take my hand instead of my father's nose?"

"I make one condition," said the young girl. "We will make the same bargain; the first of us that is not satisfied after marriage shall have their nose cut off by the other."

"Good," said Coranda, "I would rather it was the tongue; but that will come next."

Never was a finer wedding seen at Prague, and never was there a happier household. Coranda and the beautiful Helen were a model. The husband and wife were never heard to complain of each other; they loved with drawn swords, and thanks to their ingenious bargain, they kept for long years both their love and their noses.

HANS BREITMAN ON A TRAIN.

"Hans Breitman" is supposed to have been one of the invited and well-treated guests on the Pacific Railroad excursion—and his experience is thus "narated" by "Mace Sloper":

"Hans Breitman vent to Kansas, he dravel fast und far. He rided shoost drei dousand miles all in von railroat car. He knowed foost rate how far he goed—he gounted all de vile. Dere vash shoost von pottle of champagne dat bopped at efery mile.

"Hans Breitman vent to Kansas; I dell you vot, my boy. You bet dey hat a pully dimes in crossin Illinoy. Dey speaked dere speaks to all de folk a shtanding in de car; den ask dem in to dake a trink, and corned em *ganz und gar*.

"Hans Breitmann vent to Kansas; by shingo, dey did it prown. Ven he cot into Leafenvort he found himself in town. Dey dined him at de Blan ter's House, more good as man could dink; mit efery tings on eart to eat, *und dwice as mooch to trink*.

"Hans Breitmann vent to Kansas; he vent it on de loud. At Ellsvort, in de prairie land, he foundt a pully crowd. He looked for bleedin' Kansas, but dat's blayed out, dey say; de whisky keg's de only dings dat's bleedin' dere to-day.

"Hans Breitmann vent to Kansas, to see vot he could hear. He foundt soom Deutschers dat exisdt by makin' lager bier. Says he: '*Wie ghent de Alt Gesell?*" but no dings could be heard; dey'd growed so fat in Kansas dat dey couldn't speak a vord.

"Hans Breitmann vent to Kansas; py shings! I dell you vot. Von day he met a crisley bear dat rooshed him down *bei Gott!* Boot der Breitmann *reason* mit der bear, und bleased him fery much—for efery verdt the crisley growled *vas goot Bavarian Dutch!*

"Hans Breitmann vent to Kansas; by donder dat is so! He ridet out upon de plains to shase de boofalo. He fired his rifle at the bools, und gallop troo de shmoke, und shoomp de canyons shoost as if de tyfel vas a choke!

"It's hey! de trail to Sante Fe; it's ho! agross de plain. It's lope along de Denver road, until we toorn again. Und de railroad dravel after us apout as quick as we; dis Kansas ish de fastest land ash efer I did see.

"Hans Breitmann vent to Kansas; he have a pully dime; but 'twas in oldt Missouri dat dey roashed him up sublime. Dey took him to der Bilot Nob, und all de nobs around; dey spreed him und dey tea'd him dill dey roon him to de ground.

"Hans Breitmann vent to Kansas; troo all de earthly land, a vorkin out life's mission here soo buetifly und grand. Some beoblesh runs de buetiful, some works philosophie; der Breitmann solfe de infinide ash von eternal shpree."

A CLEAR case of "domestic infelicity" was witnessed by a friend a few days ago in a passenger car in which he was traveling. The wife and two children occupied one seat, while the husband sat directly opposite, across the passage way. Little "Johnny" was very observant and talkative, and made many remarks in a very loud tone of voice. The father finally grew impatient, and requested Johnny to "make less noise;" whereupon the partner of his "jaws" turned upon him the conquering glance of her flashing eye, and exclaimed: "Now, you just shut your mouth—you're *played out*." The meek husband subsided and the passengers tittered.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR.

How he Preaches and how he Practices.

In his inaugural, John W. Geary, the Governor elect of Pennsylvania, made a special point of the uses and abuses of the pardoning power. He promised great care and circumspection in the exercise of this prerogative of the Executive. Shortly afterwards he caused to be published, over his own signature, the following regulations concerning the issue of pardons which he promised "shall be strictly enforced," viz:

First—No pardon will be granted until notice of the application therefor shall have been given by publication once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper printed in the county in which the conviction was had.

Second—No pardon will be granted unless notice of the application shall have been given to the judge who tried the cause, to the district attorney, or to the attorney who prosecuted; proof of which notice shall be furnished this department.

Third—All applications for pardon must have with them the following papers written in a clear and distinct hand:

1. A certified copy of the whole record, including docket entries, minutes of court, copy of indictment, pleas, and all other papers on file in the court relating to the case.

2. A full statement of the reasons upon which the application is based, setting forth all the facts; the notes of evidence taken on trial; letters from responsible persons in the community where the crime was committed; a recommendation from the jurors who sat on the trial, and if any of them refuse to recommend a pardon, reasons given for such refusal; letter from the district attorney or counsel who tried the case, and a letter from the judge setting forth his views upon the subject of the application.

Fourth—Recommendations for pardon for unexpired terms of sentence must have a copy of the whole record as before required. Also a copy of commitment; petition from prisoner setting forth reasons and statemen from warden and inspectors of prisons.

Fifth—No personal applications will be permitted.

Sixth—All the above papers, when submitted, must be accompanied by a printed copy of the same in pamphlet form, twelve copies of which at least must be sent to this department. If the parties are too poor the paper-book need not be printed.

Simple minded people believed these rules would be observed, and many of the abuses that had heretofore been connected with the exercise of the pardoning power, avoided. But those who were acquainted with the vacillating character of our new Governor were not deceived by his professions.

He was the first to violate his own regulations, and the manner in which it was done is refreshing to the lovers of consistency and honest dealing, viz:

Jonathan Bieber, a Judge of Elections in Berks county, was recently tried in that county for misdemeanor, in having refused to receive the vote of Samuel Reinert, an alleged deserter, at the October election, and on trial was convicted. The fact was laid before the Governor by the political friends of the prisoner, and when he was called up for sentence, his attorney presented to the court a full and free pardon from Gov. Geary; and Mr. Beiber was accordingly liberated.

He exacted none of the testimony which he declared to be necessary before the issue of a pardon, and which he had laid down in the above regulations. He violates good faith to shield a partizan friend from punishment, and treats the decision of the Supreme Court with contempt.

With this instance of Punic faith at the beginning of his administration, what have we the right to expect before its close?—*Doylestown Dem.*

A JEWISH DIVORCE.

As it is somewhat interesting to know what the ceremony consists of we give it as enacted after judicial decision had been given. It was as follows:

The wife, dressed in black, with a black veil over her face, appeared with her husband before a council of ten men, members of the synagogue. There were also three rabbis, one of whom acted as a petitioner, and wrote out on parchment a petition in Hebrew, asking for a divorce; the second acted as a respondent, or the defendant, and the third as a kind of judge, the council of ten acting as a jury. The man and wife having appeared, they stood side by side before the council. The rabbi and council then took an oath all shaking hands—the oath being to the effect that they would always consider the divorce legal and binding. The wife then removed her veil, and the rabbi who acted as petitioner read the petition in German, and stated the case to the council, who having heard it, decreed the divorce. The decree folded up, was handed to the husband and the wife raising her open hands, the husband, dropped the paper into them. The rabbi who acted as judge, then took it and cut the end like a fring. He then handed it to the president of the synagogue, telling him to place it among the records of the society, to be preserved as evidence of the divorce. This having been done, the ceremony was finished, and the parties departed, no longer man and wife.

RADICAL LOVE FOR SOLDIERS.

Private Miles O'Reiley, General Halpine of New York, writing to his paper from Washington City, says:

The Senate, in its eagerness to slaughter Mr. Johnson's *proteges*, is making a mighty bad record for itself with regard to "Our Boys who Wore the Blue." It has rejected scores of noble and deserving soldiers for no other reason than that their names had been sent in for various places by the President—as if, because Mr. Johnson may be wrong in some points, his sins were possessed of so foul a contagion as to blast and sully the brightest record of men who did gallant service during the war. Take the case of young Major Howe, formerly of the "Bloody Sixth Massachusetts," and for years a confidential and trusted staff officer of Maj-Gen. Sedgwick; yet even he, when sent in for Collector of the Eighth Massachusetts District, is rejected! So also with Gen. Pratt, of Brooklyn, who travels round at this writing with a minie ball somewhere hidden in his neck, and whose record cannot be surpassed. So likewise with Gen. Eagan; and so on with nearly two score of faithful and patriotic appointees, distinguished graduates of the army, who have been kicked by the Senate off the ladder upon which Mr. Johnson strove to place their feet. A full record of these rejections is now being prepared by Mr. Hanscombe, of the *Republican*—the personal and army history of each officer being given after his name; and when this shall come to be published and used oratorically as a campaign document, it certainly will do the reverse of good to the Radicals as represented in the Senate—the reverse of injury to the President.

SKETCH OF THE NEW HEAD CENTER.—General Gleason, the successor of Stephens, is a young Irishman, remarkable for his tall stature. He is about six feet six inches in height, slightly stooped, and has just entered on his twenty-eighth year. He was born in Fishmoy, near Borrisoleigh, in the county of Tipperary, and from his early youth was connected with the insurrectionary movements in his native country. In the year 1860, during the Italian war, he raised a company of one hundred and nine men to defend the Papal dominions, and was complimented for his bravery in action by General Lamoriciere. Subsequently he was taken prisoner at the siege of Ancona by the Sardinian troops, and released after a captivity of six months. He then returned to Ireland, and on the day he arrived in his native town the sheriff of the county dispossessed him of his estate, his lease having expired. Subsequently he came to New York, and at the beginning of the war joined the Sixty-ninth regiment, and participated in forty-two general engagements of that organization. On his return he oined the Fenian Brotherhood, and went back to Ireland on a special mission; but while there he was arrested for treason, and lodged in Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, where he was incarcerated six months. He came back to New York immediately after his release and was a prominent member of the Brotherhood up to the moment of his appointment as its chief.

During his career in the Army of the Potomac, as an officer of the Sixty-ninth regiment, he received the rank of brevet brigadier-general.

WHAT THE ARMY THINKS OF IMPEACHMENT.—Gen. Halpine, Private Miles O'Reily, writes from Washington to his paper as follows, and we commend what he says to the especial attention of the military editor of the *Express*:

As to army opinion here, I am very sure that it is opposed to the impeachment scheme, and on this point cannot well be mistaken, for I have conversed with half a dozen of the leading lights in the world of shoulder straps. Grant, Sheridan, Sherman and Thomas have been unusually demonstrative of late in paying respect to the President; and while it is possible that one of these (but not probable) may be carrying water on both shoulders, I have pretty absolute certainty that the three others are opposed to Uncle Thad's continued persecution of our Chief Magistrate, regarding such action as at war with national dignity, dangerous to the peace of the country, and not called for by necessity, political or moral, of a gravity to justify so extreme a course.

ETERNITY.—"Eternity has no gray hairs!" The flowers fade, the heart withers, man grows old and dies; the world lies down in the sepulchre of ages, but time writes no wrinkles on the brow of eternity. Eternity! Stupendous thought! The ever present, unborn, undecaying, but undying—the endless chain, compassing the destinies of the universe. Earth has its beauties, but time shrouds them for the grave; its honors, they are but as the gilded sepulchres, its possessions, they are but types of changing fortune; its pleasures, they are but bursting bubbles. Not so in the untried bourne. In the dwelling of the Almighty, can come no footsteps of decay. Its days will know no darkening—eternal splendors forbid the approach of night. Its foundations will never fail: they are fresh from the eternal throne. Its glory will never wane, for there is the ever present God. Its harmonies will never cease, exhaustless love supplies the song.

"YANKEES."—We have received the following:

"The question has often been asked me: "What is the origin of the word Yankee." Please tell an old subscriber. J. H. M.

There has been a good deal of dispute about this. It is certain that the term was used first by the native Indians, and applied exclusively to the white colonists of New England. From the beginning the Indians used it to designate the white men that would lie to them, and cheat them, as distinguished from other white men, who were friendly and truthful towards them. The fancy has been entertained that it was a corruption of "*York* men," but this is answered by the ascertained fact that the Indians used the term before what is now New York ever fell into English hands.—The most rational answer is that *Yankee* is the Indian corruption of *Anglaise*, the French for *English*. The French by way of explaining to the Indians why some white men were such rogues and liars, and cheated the poor Indians so, told them these were "*Anglaise*" or "English." As this was the common character of the Puritans, the Indians took to calling them *Anglaise*, corrupted to "Yankees," meaning "lying, cheating, stealing, meddling white men." The name has been continued, and the race, unfortunately, though now, in rapid process of extinction, is still very troublesome.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal.*

A SERIOUS QUESTION.—At the close of a lecture on physiology before an evening school not long since, the lecturer remarked that any one was at liberty to ask questions upon the subject, and he would answer them as far as he was able. A young lady with much apparent sincerity, remarked that she had a question to ask, though she was not certain that it was a proper question—she would, however, venture to ask it. It was as follows:

"If one hen lays an egg, and another sits on it and hatches out a chicken, which hen is mother of the chicken?"

The lecturer said:

"I will answer you in the Yankee style by asking you a question: If a little pretty, white, genteel, native pullet sits on an egg of Oriental extraction, and hatches a great homely, splinter, shanked, slab sided, awkward gaited Shanghai, would you, if you were a pullet, own the great homely monster?"

"No, I wouldn't," said the lady.

"Very well," said the lecturer, "that settles the question, for it is a principle in physiology that hens think and act alike in all essential particulars."

BOYS—A WORD TO PARENTS.—Keep your boy a boy while he is a boy; a manly boy; a well behaved polite boy; a courageous, self-reliant; no milk-sop boy tied to his mother's skirts, but still a boy, not a weakling fop, a precious snob, a conceited monkey, aping the airs and acquiring the habits of grown up dandies and fast characters. Don't make a self-indulgent small gentleman of him. Teach him to wait upon and take care of himself, and to respect his inferiors and treat them courteously and kindly. Pray save him from the absurdity of a cane and kid gloves, and garments that are suitable for downright hearty play. It may be pretty and aristocratic and a sign of your opulence to dress him in the height of fashion; but in so doing you run the risk of spoiling him for any robust and useful living.

DON'T STAND STILL.—If you do you will be run over. Motion, action, progress—these are the words which now fill the vault of heaven with their stirring demands, and make humanity's heart pulsate with a stronger bound. Advance, or stand aside; do not block up the way and hinder the career of others; there is too much to do now to allow of inacation anywhere or in any one. There is something for all to do; the world is becoming more and more known; wider in magnitude; closer in interest; more loving and eventful than the old. Not in deeds of daring, not in the ensanguined field, not in chains and terrors, not in blood and tears, and gloom, but in the leaping, vivifying, exhilarating impulses of a better birth of the soul. Reader, are you doing your part in this work?

CREAM IN COLD WEATHER.—For some reason not yet known, cream skimmed from milk in cold weather does not come to butter, when churned, so quickly as that from the same cow in warm weather. Perhaps the pellicles which form the little sacks of butter in the cream, are thicker and tougher. There is one method of obviating this trouble in a great degree. Set the pan of milk on the stove, or in some warm place, as soon as strained, and let it remain until quite warm—some say, until a bubble or two rises, or until a scum of cream begins to form on the surface.

A RAPID HORSE.—A gentleman riding a very ordinary looking horse, asked a negro whom he met how far it was to a neighboring town, whither he was going. The negro, looking at the animal under the rider with a broad grin of contempt, replied, "Wi' dat ar hoss, massa, it's jist fo'teen miles. Wi' a good chunk ob a hoss, seben miles; but if you jist had Massa Jimmy's hoss!—Gosh! you're dar now!"

"* of my existence, give me an —," said a young printer to his sweetheart. She made a — at him, and planted her ☞ between his two I's. "Such an outrage," said Faust, looking †† at her, "is without a ‖."

TO CURE POISON FROM IVY.—Rub the part poisoned with sweet oil. A small portion rubbed on the skin before going among the ivy will prevent taking the poison.

How sweet it is to recline in the lapse of ages—say aged about seventeen.

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning.....February 22, 1867.

AGENTS TO OBTAIN SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GAZETTE.

Circulate your County Paper.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed our Agents to obtain subscriptions to the GAZETTE. They are authorized to receipt for us:

Bloody Run—Jeremiah Thompson.
Ray's Hill—D. A. T. Black.
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W. Providence—Geo. Baughman, Homer Neice.

CONFUSION IN CONGRESS.

The architects who were engaged in constructing that great tower on the plains of Shinar, found not among them a greater confusion of tongues than that which issues from the capital at Washington; and, to carry the simile farther, if the former were not permitted to accomplish their impious work, let us hope that those who are endeavoring to erect a despotism upon the ruins of the Constitution, will come to grief from the same cause.

Without waiting for the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, which was as perfidious a piece of legislation as was ever enacted, no sooner did Congress assemble, than schemes of reconstruction were presented by Stevens, Ashley and other radical members. Every one of these propositions ignored, in a greater or less degree, the Constitutional Amendment, notwithstanding the oft repeated pledges of the radicals that it would be their ultimatum to the Southern people. But with this we have nothing to do, now. The Constitutional Amendment has gone to the tomb of the Capulets, sent there not by the Southern people, but by the radicals themselves.

The plan of Stevens, which is a perfect chaos of crudities, inconsistencies, malice and perfidy, has gone to the committee of the Judiciary, where it will lie, let us hope, forever. Wicked as Stevens' scheme of reconstruction is, it did not yet go far enough for some of the hard-baked radicals, who denounced its author because the second section of his bill, recognized all laws and governments within the ten States, except such as were expressly modified by Congress.

Ashley, the insomnious impeacher, next introduced a bill, more acceptable to many of the radicals because more atrocious than that of Stevens. He reconstructs from the very beginning, declaring all laws in the Southern States null and void, before permitting them to participate in his scheme of reconstruction. Stevens' bill kicks the rebel States into the Union without ceremony, while that of Ashley, with a refinement of meanness and malice, tramples them under the hoof of the radicals before dragging them in. Ashley's bill makes the Southern States subject territory upon which he can try at liberty any experiment in legislation. Stevens holds that the Southern States are foreign to the Union, and that all the people are alien; and his bill makes provision for the naturalization of all the inhabitants of the Southern States.

We have neither time nor space to dwell longer upon the monstrous propositions contained in both these bills. Bingham, of Ohio, and other "moderate" men in Congress, have not hesitated to denounce these propositions as bills for destroying the Union instead of reconstructing it. They still adhere to the Constitutional Amendment, and insist that good faith to the people of the North demands that they should adhere to this plan of settlement. But Bingham and his friends in emancipating themselves from the domination of such crazy leaders as Stevens and Ashley, do nothing in the way of practical statesmanship. The Southern people will not have the Amendment, and it would be a dangerous movement to attempt to adopt it by the States which are represented in Congress. There is no way out of this Congressional muddle, but what the Constitution requires, and what the Democratic party demands, that the representatives from these States shall be immediately admitted to seats in Congress, and shall participate in all deliberations upon amending the Constitution.

CONOVER.

It will be remembered that the principal witness against Mrs. Surratt in the mock trial of that lady for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, was a fellow calling himself "Sanford Conover." It has long since turned out that this was an assumed name, and that the testimony given by this man was utterly false. On Monday, the eleventh inst., "Conover" was tried on a charge of *perjury* in the Surratt case, *and was found guilty*. Upon the testimony of this "Conover," a human soul was launched into eternity, and yet the dominant party in this country, persist in the defence of tribunals which thus commit deliberate murder in being so constituted as to receive, nay, superinduce, such evidence.

THE NEGRO IN OUR COURTS.

We refer the public to the proceedings of the criminal courts of this county, and ask that it be noted how extensively the few hundred colored people in this neighborhood figure in the calendar of crime. During the late session of court, some four days of the six during which the court sat, were taken up by the Quarter Sessions in trying colored people. We do not mention this for the purpose of degrading our colored folks in the public estimation. We have not the slightest feeling of animosity toward the unfortunate African, but would gladly better his condition, were it in our power to do so. But it is due to the community in which these colored people live, and it is due to the tax-payer who foots the bill of expenses in these trials, that the cause of the frequent appearance of the colored man in our criminal courts, be ascertained and understood. We are not inclined to attribute to the negro any peculiar inherent quality of evil which prompts him to the commission of crime. We choose rather to believe that his being pampered and puffed and petted by the demagogues who expect to make him a voter, is at the bottom of his recklessness and lawlessness. He has been taught to believe that he is just "as good" as the white man, and, inflated with the idea that white men acknowledge this to be the case, it is easy for him to imagine himself just "as good" as *white men's laws*. Reasoning thus, he comes to the conclusion that the law ought not to stand in his way, and the result is that he ends his career in the penitentiary, or on the scaffold. Hence we do not hold the colored man as blameable in the premises as those white men who fill his head with false notions of social and political equality and thus transform him from a quiet and unobtrusive citizen into the most impudent and revengeful of ruffians. Although no advocate of the socialism which tickles the fancy of some of the African people, that catholic love of humanity which every Christian man must feel, warms our heart with pity for their misfortunes. Therefore, we say to them, beware of these false guides, whose doctrines lead you into practices that will cause you to end your days in misery and shame. As for the tax-payers of the country, we have only to say, if they relish the payment of bills for the trial and imprisonment of colored criminals, they can have their desire fully gratified by continuing to approve the course of the public men who are constantly producing discontent among the negroes by inducing them to believe that they are just "as good" as the whites.

THE TIDE IS TURNING!

Great Democratic Victory!

The Reading Election!

A Democratic Mayor, Treasurer, Auditor, Constable, Council, &c., &c.

An election for city officers has just been held at Reading, which has resulted in the success of the Democratic candidates by overwhelming majorities. Last fall Geary had a majority of 15 over Clymer, in that city. Now the Democrats carry it by majorities ranging from 325 to upwards 600. Reading, although the county seat of Berks county, has never been a Democratic city. Occasionally some Democrat, by virtue of his personal popularity, succeeded in being elected to some municipal office in the city, but the opponents of the Democracy nearly always carried it. The present result shows a large Democratic gain, and is an unerring index to the political change now going on among the people. Let the Democrats of Bedford county imitate their brothers of Reading, and organize for victory.

OCCASIONALLY we hear of Democrats who permit themselves to be influenced by personal considerations in their course at elections. They talk bitterly about fellow Democrats by whom they claim to have been aggrieved. Now there is a time and a place for the settlement of such difficulties, but that time and that place is *not* at the polls. Let such troubles be settled at the primary meetings and then let them remain settled. The Democratic people cannot permit any man, or set of men, to disturb their councils, with their private grievances. There is enough to be done to fight the common enemy.

—The Boston *Post* says: "A feature of the time is the steady withdrawal of money from the savings banks by the working classes."

UBI EST ILLE JEFF. DAVIS?

Yes, where is Jeff. Davis? What has become of the arch-traitor? We see his name mentioned but rarely in Radical newspapers. Congress, too, seems to have forgotten him. As for Chief Justice Chase, we doubt whether he is at this moment cognizant of the fact that there is a prisoner by that name, within the jurisdiction of his Court, waiting to be tried for the crime of High Treason. Come, oh! ye slumbrous watch-dogs of loyalty, awake! arouse! Jeff. Davis remains unhung!

HARRISBURG.

Defeat of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Bill: Running of Street Cars on Sunday: The Legislature on a Junket, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the Bedford Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 16

MR. EDITOR:—Since my last the Legislature has acted upon some important subjects. The bill to restore to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, the franchises taken from it by the act of 1864, was voted upon in the Senate and lost by a vote of 13 yeas to 17 nays. Those voting in favor of the bill, were Senators Bingham, Billingfelt, Brown, of Lawrence, Brown, of Mercer, Coleman, Davis, Graham, Lowry, Stutzman, Taylor, Wallace and White. Those voting against it, were Senators Burnett, Connell, Donovan, Glatz, Haines, Jackson, James, Landon, McCandless, Randall, Ridgeway, Royer, Schall, Shoemaker, Walls, Worthington and Hall, Speaker. The people of your county were interested in the fate of this bill, as it affects the railroad interests of the Southwestern portion of the county. The courts, however, have decided that the Act of 1864 is unconstitutional, and hence I cannot see why the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company cannot, at any rate, proceed with the making of the road.

On Tuesday last the special order in the House, was the bill to permit the people of Philadelphia to vote upon the question of running cars or passenger railways in the city on Sunday. Mr. Quigley, (Dem.) of Philadelphia, moved to amend by authorizing the running immediately after the announcement of the result of the vote, should a majority of the people of the city vote in favor of such running. Mr. Wilson, (Radical) of Pittsburg, offered as an additional amendment, the following: "*Provided*, That no decision by ballot made by the citizens of Philadelphia, under the provisions of this act, shall take effect unless all persons be permitted to ride in said passenger cars, without regard to *color*, sex or nationality." Mr. Meyers, (Dem.) of Northampton, raised the point of order that Wilson's amendment was out of order, inasmuch as it involved a proposition entirely distinct from that of the original bill. The point of order was submitted to the House and was decided to have been well taken, by a vote of 57 to 41, a number of Republicans voting with the Democrats. The question was then taken on Mr. Quigley's amendment which was adopted, yeas 54, nays 40. I refer to this matter to show that the "everlasting negro" is beginning to get a little heavy on the hands of the Radicals.

The members have been off on a junketing excursion to Pittsburg, and I learn from the "jottings" of the *Patriot & Union* that some of them had some strange adventures whilst in the smoky city. One of them was taken for the hero of Snickersville and another for a brother of Jeff. Davis. The Pittsburgers must have a poor opinion of our legislators.

There is some talk of passing a bill to make the Jury Commissioner system which now applies to some of the Democratic districts, a general law. "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," and I do not see why Republican counties should be exempt from a rule which is enforced in Democratic counties. Whether, or not, the majority will permit this to be done, I am unable to say, but the system should be either general, or should be abolished altogether.

The opinion is freely expressed here, by men of all parties, that the next Legislature will be Democratic. The Radical strongholds in the Western part of the State, will break down before the force of the fact that the railroad interests of that section cannot be accommodated by the Legislature as at present constituted. Besides this, the charges of corruption brought by the Curtin men against the present legislature, will go far toward bringing about a reaction. If the Democrats act wisely, nominate some man of acknowledged superiority as a jurist (Judge Sharswood, for instance) and put forward their best men for the Legislature, the prospects are that we shall have a good old-fashioned Democratic victory. LEX.

WASHINGTON.

Louisiana a Satrapy: Can a State rebel? Stevens' Military Bill: The Great Cock-eye, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the Bedford Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

MR. EDITOR:—It is really astounding that the people of the Northern States are so passive under the attacks of the Radicals upon constitutional government. Perhaps it is imagined that legislation which aims at the destruction of States can affect only the South! If so, how foolish the idea! If Congress can wipe out of existence a Southern State, it can do the same with any Northern State. If Louisiana can be made a satrapy, so can Pennsylvania. "Oh! but," says some sapshead, "Pennsylvania did not rebel!" Neither did Louisiana; *a portion of the people* of the latter did rebel, the State never! A State cannot secede, it cannot rebel. *Populations*, by force of arms, can do both. Is then the form of government of the State to be destroyed, or are the rebellious people to be punished? The latter, surely. Well, then, why don't the people intervene in behalf of the preservation of the States? Are they blind and deaf and dumb? Why, the state-hood of Pennsylvania is no safer to-day from the ruthless hand of Radicalism, than that of Louisiana? Already has the leader of the infamous anti-state cabal, Thaddeus Stevens, declared that Pennsylvania does not possess a Republican form of Government. True, Louisiana may be territorialized very soon and Pennsylvania may retain her state-hood; but what guaranty have we that the madness of the rabid destructives in Congress, will not, sooner or later, rage Northward, as it is now blighting everything Southward? The same medicine which is now forced down the throats of the Southern people, may some day be commended to the lips of the North, and, then, how will they be able to decline swallowing the bitter draught, having themselves insisted upon other people taking it?

The measure known as Thaddeus Stevens' Military Bill, has passed the House. It provides for the division of the ten excluded States into five districts, to be governed by military satraps. The courts are not allowed to interfere with the will of these vice-gerents of Congress, and each one of these military commanders, is as absolute and supreme within his own district, as the autocrat of Russia! Great God! Is this *Republican* Government?—The bill was passed by a vote of 109 yeas to 55 nays, lacking one of a two-thirds vote. It will certainly encounter a veto, and I think will fail to become a law. Should it be otherwise, popular government will be practically at an end in the United States, and our boasted system will become the butt and laughing-stock of despots throughout the world.

A bill for the destruction of the State Government of Louisiana, has also passed the House. It was drawn up by Eliot, of Massachusetts. It makes the negroes and about one third of the white men of Louisiana the legal voters of that State. Its design is to throw the State into the hands of the blacks. I doubt whether the bill will pass the Senate in time to become a law, as the President can hold it ten days; consequently it must be placed in his hands ten days before the 4th of March, or it will fail for want of time. It should be remembered that the present State Government of Louisiana, is the same established under the auspices of the late lamented Abraham Lincoln, through the instrumentality of Gen. Banks; but the Radicals are not satisfied with their own work, because, forsooth, they cannot control the politics of the State. What a set of hell-hounds they are!

The impeachment question hangs fire, and I am still inclined to think that nothing of importance will be done in regard to it by this Congress. The fact is that the leader of the movement, Ashley, is considered a fool by his own partizans, and they want to take the matter out of his hands. Beside Ben. Butler wants an opportunity to distinguish himself, and it is thought that he will be put forward by the next Congress as the champion of impeachment. The great Cock-eye wants to get after Gen. Grant. I hope he will try that game; if he does he will be "bottled up" more quickly than he was at Bermuda Hundred. More anon. PRY.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—The Altoona *Tribune* suggests the calling of a Convention of the Editors and Publishers of the country newspapers of Pennsylvania, at Altoona, for the purpose of regulating the manner of doing business with Advertising Agents and for other purposes. If the proposed Convention could embrace all the newspaper publishers in the State, it might do some good. At all events, we are in favor of the Convention.

—Radical newspapers being now engaged in scraping together accounts of all the crimes committed in the South, and in manufacturing stories when truth fails, the *World* shows that, by the last census, Massachusetts had 12,700 convictions of crime for 1,231,000 population, which is one convict to one hundred citizens; whilst Alabama had only 179 convictions to 964,000 population, or one conviction for 5,390 people.

—It is rather a cool business for Jack Hamilton's party to organize themselves into a quasi Congress at Washington, and presume to dictate laws to the national Legislature. These fellows were, first, traitors to the Union, and then to the Confederacy, were a mean set of scape-goats at all times, from the Tennessee, "clerical blackguard" to the Texas negro seller.—*Boston Post.*

—Is it not astonishing that it should be necessary, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to defend on the floor of Congress those peculiar rights of a freeman, the jury trial and the writ of *habeas corpus*, against the proposed action of the majority of the representatives of the people?

—The Bankrupt bill has passed the Senate and is now in the House, where it has been considerably amended. It may finally pass both Houses, but its fate at this late period of the session is very doubtful. It is said that nearly every lawyer in Congress is opposed to its passage. It will deprive them of many a fat fee.

—In the Ohio Legislature an amendment to the State Constitution has been introduced, which extends the right of suffrage to women and removes restrictions on color.

—Wm. B. Astor, of New York, has recently given $50,000 to the Astor Library, which was founded by his father, John Jacob Astor.

—The pecuniary loss arising from the cattle plague in England, is estimated at £3,500,000.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.—The bill to amend the act providing for the safety of passengers on steamships was reported from the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Poland asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of proposing an amendment to the Constitution, first, to restrict the office of the President to one term, and extend the term to six years; second, to abolish the office of Vice President, and third, to provide for the election of the President directly by the vote of the people, without the intervention of electoral colleges. The bill providing for the temporary increase of the pay of army officers was reported, with amendments, from the Committee on Military Affairs. Its provisions will be found elsewhere. Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution providing for a commission, consisting of army officers for each of the Southern States, to examine into all claims of loyal citizens for quartermasters' stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the United States army during the late war. The commission for Maryland is to consist of Major General Francis Fessenden, of Maine; Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Tompkins, Q. M. D., and Major General James B. Negley, of Pennsylvania. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The Bankrupt bill was then taken up. Mr. Sumner made an effort to have a test oath provision incorporated in the bill, but failed. The bill was finally passed by a vote of—yeas 22, nays 20. A communication was received from the President enclosing the correspondence between the Secretary of State and Mr. Campbell, United States Minister to Stockholm, in reference to his transfer to Bogota. The bill providing for the selection of League Island as a fresh water basin for iron-clads was taken up and discussed until 4.40 P. M., when the Senate took a recess until 7 P. M.

HOUSE.—The Senate bill changing certain collection districts in Maryland and Virginia was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Commerce. The Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the propriety of amending the tariff so as to provide that all goods imported in American bottoms shall be allowed a drawback at the time of the passage of the bill. The House resumed the consideration of the bill to provide a government for the State of Louisiana, which was offered by Mr. Eliot on Monday. Mr. Eliot withdrew his demand for the previous question on the passage of the bill, and offered an amendment, which was agreed to, striking out the section providing for a delegate in Congress. After a long discussion in relation to the time to be allowed for debate on the bill, a motion was made to postpone the further consideration of it until to-day, but it was voted down—yeas 4, nays 83. Messrs. Boyer of Pennsylvania, Harding of Kentucky, and Finck and LeBlond of Ohio, then spoke in opposition to the bill. A synopsis of their speeches will be found elsewhere. A vote was then taken and the bill was passed—yeas 113, nays 48—more than a two-thirds majority. The credentials of Wm. Aiken, Senator elect from the State of South Carolina, were presented and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The House then took a recess until 7.30 P. M.

Evening Session.—The Committee on Banking and Currency was directed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the sale of gold by the Secretary of the Treasury, and of exempting from taxation so much of the capital of national banks as is invested in United States securities. The Committee on Territories was instructed to inquire into the expediency of changing the name of the Territory of New Mexico to Lincoln. Mr. Stevens' bill for the establishment of military governments in the Southern States was then taken up, and a long discussion ensued.

SENATE.—The Committee on the District of Columbia reported favorably on a number of bills in relation to affairs in that District. The bill punishing larcenies of Government property by fine and imprisonment was taken up and passed. The bill passed by the House on Tuesday providing for a civil government for Louisiana was received and read to the Senate. The Committee on Military Affairs reported favorably on the bill authorizing the payment of the rewards offered for the capture of Mr. Davis. The same Committee reported adversely to the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Secretary Stanton, General Meigs and others. The bill abolishing imprisonment for debt was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments. The Secretary of the Treasury was instructed to communicate to the Senate a statement of the amounts received from fees and salaries during the last four years by Consuls and commercial agents of the United States. The bill extending the time for the codification of the laws relating to customs was taken up and passed.

HOUSE.—A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in answer to a resolution of the 2d instant, the amount of revenue collected in Baltimore city, and in the counties of Maryland from all sources, (except duties on imports. It was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed. Mr. Stevens' bill to establish military governments in the Southern States was then taken up. A long discussion ensued, in which a number of members participated. A demand was then made and seconded for the previous question, and the main question on the passage of the bill was ordered by a vote of yeas 86, nays 70. Mr. Stevens closed the debate on the bill. He demanded the passage of the bill without amendment of any kind, and said that "as for the Constitutional amendment he had no respect whatever for it." He ended by a violent denunciation of all "gentlemen who are this day palliating and excusing the conduct of the Rebels." The bill was then read a third time and passed by a vote of yeas 109 to nays 55. The House then took a recess until 7.30 P. M.

SENATE.—The consideration of the League Island bill was resumed by the Senate and after some discussion the bill was passed by a vote of yeas 27, nays 17. Mr. Eliot's bill providing for the re-establishment of civil government in the State of Louisiana was taken up and was, after a brief debate, postponed until to-day. Mr. Stevens' bill for the more efficient government of the Southern States was taken up and read a second time. The bill providing for the payment of compound interest notes was taken up and amended by providing that the amount of temporary certificates at any time outstanding shall not exceed $100,000,000. It was then passed.

Evening Session.—The bill for the establishment and protection of National Cemeteries was taken up and passed, as was also a bill authorizing the building of a submerged tubular bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Postoffice Appropriation bill was reported back from the Committee on Appropriations and the House concurred in the Senate amendments thereto. The House insisted upon its amendments to the bill regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, which include Cabinet officers in the provisions of the bill, and a Committee of Conference was ordered. The bill to reimburse the loyal States for troops furnished during the war was taken up, the question recurring upon the motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was recommitted. The bill gives $55 for each man furnished by the several States, and appropriates in all $115,000,000 in five per cent. bonds not negotiable for ten years. After considerable discussion the motion to reconsider the vote on the bill was agreed to. It was then referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. A bill providing for the organizing and arming of the militia force in the United States was reported from the Committee on Militia. It provides for the enrollment of all able-bodied naturalized or native born citizens of the United States, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, except Indians not taxed. The discussion of this bill was kept up until the expiration of the morning hour. A communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior recommending an appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to send commissioners to the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi. The House in Committee of the Whole resumed the consideration of the Internal Revenue bill. An amendment was offered striking out the clause fixing the license for all distillers at five hundred instead of one hundred dollars. A long discussion arose. Pending the consideration of the amendment the House took a recess until 7.30 P. M.

Evening Session.—The House in Committee of the Whole resumed the consideration of the Internal Revenue bill, and the paragraph fixing the license of distillers at five hundred dollars was stricken out. The paragraph allowing companies to charge the tax to consumers was also stricken out. A motion was made to impose a specific tax of five dollars per thousand on cigarettes, cigars and cheroots, and to take off the *advalorem* duty thereon. Pending its discussion the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Stevens' bill to provide for military governments in the Southern States was taken up. Mr. Williams withdrew the amendment of which he had given notice, as he did not wish to prolong the discussion of the bill. Mr. Johnson then renewed the amendment offered by Mr. Williams. The amendment, which is to be added as an additional section in the bill, provides that when any State shall have, by a vote of the people therein, adopted the constitutional amendment, allowed negro suffrage and equality before the law and confirmed these provisions in its constitution, such State constitution shall be submitted to Congress for its action thereon and if approved by that body said State shall be admitted into the Union. A long discussion arose on the adoption of this amendment, in which a number of members participated, and was kept up until 4.30 P. M., when a recess was taken until 7 o'clock P. M.

Evening Session.—The discussion of the bill providing for military governments in the South was resumed; and vote was taken on Mr. Wilson's amendment and it was rejected. A long debate ensued, during which Mr. Johnson made a speech warmly denouncing the bill.

HOUSE.—A large number of private bills were reported from the Committee on Claims and disposed of. The House then took up Mr. Schenck's bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers. It gives a bounty of one hundred dollars per annum to each soldier for the time for which he served, after deducting the amount of bounty received from States or from voluntary associations. A long discussion ensued and a number of amendments were proposed. The only one, however, which was adopted, provides for including in the provisions of the bill all persons borne upon the rolls of the army as slaves. The bill was then passed by a vote of yeas 92, nays 69.

—A despatch from London states that the Government has been advised of the landing of two ship loads of Fenians at Valentia. Sir Hugh Rose the chief in command of the British forces in Ireland, and also Lord Naas were to leave for Ireland at once.

—By the arrival at New York of the steamship City of Baltimore we have advices from Liverpool to the 31st ult. Mr. Bigelow, late Minister to France, and his family, were among the steamer's passengers. A weekly newspaper devoted to American interests, that is to say, to the advocacy of Radicalism, is about to be established in London.

—A special despatch to the N. Y. *Herald* reports that news had reached Dublin that the Fenians assembled at Killarney yesterday morning and marched towards Kenmare. Troops and artillery, it is said, were dispatched in pursuit.

—The following is a list of the donations recently made by Mr. Peabody: To the poor of London, $2,250,000; town of Danvers, $60,000; Grinnell Arctic Expedition, $19,000; city of Baltimore, $1,000,000; Phillips' Academy, $25,000; Massachusetts Historical Society, $20,000; Harvard College, $150,000; Yale College, $150,000; to the South, $1,500,000. Total $5,165,000.

—A clergyman has published a pamphlet in which he informs the world that the mysterious place called "Hell," is just four thousand miles down from the surface of the earth, and that the least spark from it thrown into the ocean, would dry up all the waters, and set the world in a blaze. What nonsense.

—The value of quartermasters' supplies in store at New Albany, Indiana, is stated at $56,000,000. The government furnishes two steam fire engines, fully manned and equipped, to protect this immense amount of property.

—At the recent Wool-growers' Convention in Springfield, Illinois, it was stated that there are in that State 2,000,000 sheep, worth $8,000,000, yielding annually $3,000,000.

—A man in Galveston named John De France has been sentenced to work at the town pump for fifteen days, for cruelty to his wife's child. De France, some months since, married a Louisiana widow of some wealth.

—The coolest thing out in the protective line is a petition for a duty on imported ice. It is wanted to protect our Eastern cutters from Blue-nose competition in the Southern markets.

—Imprisonment for debt is to be totally abolished in France.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP R.R.—TIME TABLE.—Express Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.30 p. m., and arrives at Huntingdon, at 4.45 p. m.; leaves Huntingdon at 7.50 a. m., and arrives at Mt Dallas, at 11.15 a. m.

Accommodation Train leaves Huntington at 4.04 p. m., and arrives at Saxton, 5.45 p. m.; leaves Saxton, at 9.43 a. m., and arrives at Huntingdon, at 11 22 a. m. jan18.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.—This great medicine cured Dr. J. H. Schenck, the proprietor, of Pulmonary Consumption, when it had assumed its most formidable aspect, and when speedy death appeared to be inevitable. His physicians pronounced his case incurable, when he commenced the use of this simple but powerful remedy. His health was restored in a very short time, and no return of the disease has been apprehended, for all the symptoms quickly disappeared, and his present weight is more than two hundred pounds.

Since his recovery, he has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of Consumption, and the diseases which are usually complicated with it, and the cures effected by his medicines have been very numerous and truly wonderful. Dr. Schenck makes professional visits to several of the larger cities weekly, where he has a large concourse of patients, and it is truly astonishing to see poor consumptives that have to be lifted out of their carriages, and in a few months healthy, robust persons. Dr. Schenck's PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, and MANDRAKE PILLS, are generally all required in curing Consumption. Full directions accompany each, so that any one can take them without seeing Dr. Schenck, but when it is convenient it is best to see him. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer his fee is three dollars.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of consumption, and the other as he now is, in perfect health, are on the Government stamp.

Sold by all druggists and dealers; price $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's principal Office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents—Demas Barnes & Co. New York; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md; John D. Park, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Collins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

3dw

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE for PRESERVING, RESTORING, and BEAUTIFYING the HAIR, and is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore. Darken and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU,

a new and beautiful perfume, which in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequaled.

The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors,

T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
oct19'66y1 100 Liberty St., New York.

CHILDREN'S LIVES SAVED FOR 50 CENTS.—THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN DIE ANNUALLY OF CROUP.—Now, mothers, if you would spend 50 cents, and always have a bottle of Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment in the house, you never need fear losing your little one when attacked with this complaint. It is now 19 years since I have put up my Liniment, and never heard of a child dying of croup when my liniment was used; but hundreds of cases of cures have been reported to me, and many state if it was $10 per bottle they would not be without it. Besides which, it is a certain cure for cuts, burns, headache, toothache, sore throats, swellings, mumps, colic, diarrhœa, dysentery, spasms, old sores, and pains in the back and chest. No one once tries it who is ever without it. It is warranted perfectly safe to take internally. Full directions with every bottle. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. feb15w7

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—LAME BACK.

New York, Nov. 23, 1859.

T. ALLCOCK & co.—Gentlemen: I lately suffered severely from a weakness in my back. Having heard your plasters much recommended for cases of this kind, I procured one, and the result was all I could desire. A single plaster cured me in a week. Yours respectfully.

J. G. BRIGGS,
Proprietor of the Brandreth House.

CURE OF CRICK IN THE BACK, AND LUMBAGO.

Lyons, N. Y., July 4, 1862.

Messrs. Allcock & co.:—Please send me a dollar's worth of your plasters. They have cured me of a crick in my back, which has troubled me for some time, and now my father is going to try them for difficulty about his heart.

L. H. SHERWOOD.

Dr. Green, No. 863 Broadway, New York, informs us he sold, on Monday, June 24, 1862, two plasters two a young woman suffering very severely from lumbago. On Thursday she called to get two more for a friend, and then stated how the two she had purchased on Monday had relieved her immediately after putting them on, and cured her in two days of a most distressing pain in her back and loins. Sold by all Druggists. feb15ml

THE HEAD OF A COMET, according to Milton, is rendered tenfold more terrible by its "HORRID HAIR,"

and there are thousands of fiery human heads which might be rendered charming by simply changing their tint to a mellow brown, or a perfectly natural black with

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

It is ridiculous to carry into society a grey, sandy or carrotty head, when five minutes would render it as attractive as Nature could have made it in her happiest mood. Manufactured by J. Christadoro, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by druggists. Applied by Hair Dressers. feb15ml

LET THERE BE LIGHT.—The undersigned has for sale township and borough rights for Dr. Vaughan's LIGHTNING LAMP, which was patented on the 6th of November last, and is pronounced the brightest and cheapest light at present known to science. Those wanting rights, can obtain them by addressing the undersigned at Rainsburg, Bedford county, Pa.

feb22m1 C. F. HELTZEL.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—*Scratch Scratch! Scratch!*—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Itch in 48 Hours.

Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists By sending 60 cents to Weeks & Potter, sole agents, 170 Washington street Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of post age, to any part of the United States.

jun8,'66.-1y.

THE Local circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore offers the greatest inducements to business men to advertise in its columns.

MERCHANTS' SHOW BILLS, printed in superior style, and upon reasonable terms, at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office

LETTER HEADS AND BILL HEADS, and ENVELOPES for business men, printed in the best style of the art, at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE.

EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at low rates at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office. Call and leave your orders.

TERMS for every description of Job PRINTING CASH! for the reason that for every article we use, we must pay cash; and the cash system will enable us to do our work as low as it can be done in the cities.

The Bedford Gazette.

Local and Personal.

JOHN W. BOWEN Esq., is a regularly authorized agent for this paper, and will visit our friends throughout the county, for the purpose of making collections and taking subscritions. We hope that his calls will be responded to in the proper spirit. We have some $6,000 on our books, $1,000 of which we need very badly to pay a debt we owe in bank. In fact we must collect, and if mild measures will not answer our purpose, we will be compelled to resort to harsher ones. There are many persons who pay promptly. To such, thanks! There are more who do not. To such, duns, and finally *writs*. We desire to oppress no man. We are willing to be liberal to those who are in straitened circumstances. But if me do not heed our request to settle, if they treat our call for payment with contempt, they have no further claim upon our generosity. We have given away enough in our business to keep a small family five years. If we are to continue that sort of work, we want those who can pay to come forward and do it, and those who can't, to step up and settle. Of course, we don't refer to those who *do* pay. If this be not attended to *soon*, we will see whether "some things can't be done as well as others."

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The following cases in the Quarter Sessions were tried last week:

Com. vs. M. Reighard. Fornication and Bastardy. Verdict Guilty.

Same vs. Jacob Rinard. Forgery, on oath of Jas. Heffner. Verdict Guilty.

Same vs. same. Larceny on oath of Jas. McIlnay. Verdict Guilty.

Same vs. John M. Hammond, Jacob Rinard, John Hudson, Wm. Hoey, Chas. Jackson, Jno. G. Smith and Geo. Fessel. Jacob Rinard pleads Guilty.

Same vs. Johnson Barnes (colored). Burglary, on oath of Geo. Mardorff. Jury failed to agree.

Same vs. Jas. Key, *alias* Jas. Calahan (colored) and Moore Barks (colored). Assault and Battery with intent to kill, on oath of Geo. McDaniel. Verdict Guilty. Motion for a new trial in the case of Calahan, overruled. In the case of Barks, motion for a new trial granted, and prosecutor permits defendant to be discharged.

Same vs. Wm. Chisholm. Larceny on oath of Dr. A. C. V. McNeal. Verdict Guilty.

Same vs. Hannah Deal. Larceny on oath of Dr. A. C. V. McNeal. Verdict Not Guilty.

Same vs. James Baum. Larceny on oath of Henry Weaver. Verdict Guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Same vs. David Watt, Thos. Lane and Wm. Pitch. Assault with intent to Rob. Verdict Not Guilty.

Same vs. Same. Assault with Deadly Weapons. Verdict Not Guilty.

Same vs. Robert Banres (colored). Larceny on oath of Shannon Kennedy. Verdict Guilty.

The following cases in the Common Pleas were tried:

Homer Neice vs. Wm. Woy. Assumps it. Jury find for Plaintiff for $112.75.

Gideon Hitchew vs. Adam W. Miller. Slander. Jury find for Plaintiff the sum of $5.34 damages, with costs of suit.

E. A. Fockler vs. J. A. Raum. Jury find for Plaintiff $128.50.

A BEDFORD COUNTY AFFAIR OF THE HEART.—We find the following in the Pittsburg *Post*, of a late date, and will add that we have heard nothing of this occurrence, in this neighborhood, though the statement may be correct: On Saturday last there arrived in this city, from the county of Bedford, a man named Nicholas Jones, in company with another man's wife. The woman's name is Catharine Weaver, wife of James Weaver, of the above named county. The pair found lodgings somewhere in the city, and were living quietly and happily together, when yesterday their quiet was broken in upon by the arrival of the husband, who proceeded to the office of Alderman Morrow, and made an information against Jones for adultery, alleging that he had a wife of his own, whom he had deserted. He also stated that Mrs. W. had left not only a broken-hearted husband but two helpless little children. A warrant was issued, and Jones was found working on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a short distance beyond the depot. He was committed to jail for a hearing. No search was made for Mrs. Weaver, and of course she did not put in an appearance, at which the husband seemed greatly disappointed, as he says his object in visiting the city was not to punish Jones, but to reclaim his faithless wife.

INSURANCE.—We are requested to announce that Maj. J. F. Fracauff, of Holidaysburg, Blair county, is General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania for the WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF N. Y., to whom applications for insurance, further information and to obtain Local Agencies, should be addressed. The special features of this company are as follows:

Mutual premiums lower than those of a majority of the Life Insurance companies in the United States. Non-participating premiums lower than those charged by any company in the world. Dividends increase annually after two years, with the age of the policy. Losses paid in thirty days after due notice and proof of death. Thirty days' grace allowed in the payment of premiums.

SPECIAL COURT.—Judge Taylor, of Huntingdon, is at present holding a special court in this place. The Judge gives very good satisfaction to our bar.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—We had not intended to make any notice whatever of the performances of a man by the name of Uniac, in the Court House, on Saturday night last and in the M. E. Church, on the following Sabbath evening. But a member of the order of Good Templars, one of the best citizens of our town, has handed us the following and we have concluded to publish it. We desire it to be distinctly understood that we are just as anxious as any man can be to see drunkards reclaimed and intemperance checked, but harangues like those of Mr. Uniac are calculated rather to retard than advance the good work. We admit that Uniac is a good declaimer and quotes Byron excellently, but his matter is the merest jumble of crudities possible to be uttered. The article by our Good Templar friend is as follows:—

If the Good Templars have no other than a Boston clown to uphold their cause, it would be much better to have him go around with a menagerie or circus in the summer, and remain at home during winter to practice tumbling and rope-dancing. And if pulpits cannot afford any better preachers, it would be well enough for some rough carpenters to erect stages inside of the churches so that we might have some of Paul De Kock's moral scenes dramatized and acted. It is much to be regretted that the cause of temperance should be damaged by such lecturers as Mr. Uniac. I advise those whose taste selects men of this kind as the champions of temperance, to mix the performance, next time, with a little common sense, and ask them in the name of everything not hypocritical, to keep all such monkeys out of the pulpit.

A GOOD TEMPLAR.

LOCALIZING.—Almost everybody has an idea of his own how a local newspaper should be conducted, but however much they differ on other items, they almost invariably coincide in the one opinion that a newspaper should be mostly made up of local items. They do not seem to think that a local editor is not omnipresent; nor that the proprietor cannot afford to keep a "local" on every street corner; nor that either of them cannot be poking his nose into other people's business all the time; asking questions for which he feels he should be rebuked. To effect the grand result desired by everybody in a local paper, each member of the community should be under obligation to contribute his mite of news, with the understanding that every other member do the same. Thus an editor would be merely a scribe and the printer the multiplier of the records made.

LECTURE BY REV. S. KEPLER.—The lecture on "The Power and Grandeur of Moral Principle as exemplified in the Statesmanship of Moses," delivered by Rev. S. Kepler, in the Court House, on Tuesday night last, was enjoyed by a large and appreciative audience. Rev. Kepler is one of the soundest thinkers of the age and never fails to impress his hearers with the beauty of his diction as well as the forcibleness of his argument.

DROWNED.—We are pained to learn that Harry Tipper, of Hopewell, was drowned on Monday last. Tipper and some others were engaged in erecting a rope ferry across the Juniata at Hopewell, when the unfortunate young man fell out of the boat in which he was at work. He leaves a wife and one child to lament his loss.

WE have much pleasure in recommending the Catalogue of Newspapers and Periodicals issued by the firm of Blackwell & Co., of 82 Cedar St., New York. It will be found a most useful publication and we advise our readers to write to them for a copy which may be obtained gratis.

BRIDGE SWEPT AWAY.—The bridge at Hopewell, was swept away almost entirely by the breaking up of the ice in the Juniata, on Friday last. The loss to the county will be at least $2,500.

NEW GROCERIES.—Irvine and Statler have just received, at the Regulator, a large lot of groceries, embracing the finest Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Syrups, &c., which they will sell very low. Coffee at 31 cents per pound.

NEW POST MASTER.—M. A. Hunter, Esq., has been appointed Post Maater, at Riddlesburg, this county. Mr. Hunter is well qualified for the position.

—A man named Nichols murdered his wife and two children, in Brookfield, Missouri, on Saturday night, and then killed himself.

MARRIED.

PRICE—WYON—On the 12th inst., by Rev. A. R. Kremer, Mr. David Price and Miss Matie Wyon, both of South Woodberry township.

KOONS—WISEGARVER—On the 7th inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. George Koons and Miss Ann Margaret Wisegarver, both of Bedford township.

ADAMS—HYNER—On the 29th ult., by Rev. J. H. Donaldson, Mr. Wm. Adams, of New Paris, to Miss Rebecca Hyner, of Napier township.

DIED.

DEFIBAUGH—On the 8th inst., William J., infant son of David L. and Sophia Defibaugh, of Bedford township, aged 7 months.

New Advertisements.

AN ELECTION WILL BE HELD at the Public House of Emanuel Brosius, in the borough of McConnellsburg, on Monday the 4th day of March, next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 1 o'clock, P. M., for five Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, for the ensuing year.
feb22w2 T. B. KENNEDY, Prest.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Henry Keyser, late deceased.
All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims thereon, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
feb22w6 WILLIAM KEYSER, Adm'r.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.—The undersigned, Commissioners of Bedford county, WILL LET, on the premises, to the lowest and best bidder, on FRIDAY, MARCH 8th, 1866, a ROOFED BRIDGE to be built across the Juniata, at the town of Hopewell, in Broad Top township. Plans and specifications will be exhibted at Hopewell on the day of letting
MICHAEL WERTZ,
MICHAEL S. RITCHEY,
DAVID HOWSARE,
Commissioners.
Attest: JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.
feb22w3

Legal Notices.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.
GEORGE MARDORFF, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county, in account with said county, from January 4, A. D., 1866, to January 9, A. D., 1867.

TREASURER, Dr.

To amount received from James B. Farquhar, Esq., late treasurer, as per receipts exhibited, $8,298 24

To amount of tax received from collectors.

Jacob A Nicodemus, Woodberry M.	1858	152	84
R D Barclay, Bedford borough,	1861	25	00
T M Lynch, Bedford borough,	1862	76	91
William Phillips, Bedford borough,	do	47	19
Philip Hardman, Cumb. Valley,	do	5	10
J R Durborrow, Woodberry M,	do	282	20
Jacob Fetter, Bedford township,	1863	561	11
U H Akers, Bedford borough,	1864	367	72
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run,	do	50	00
William Stuckey, Monroe,	do	114	70
Joseph Fisher, Providence W,	do	58	84
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair,	do	65	52
George Beegle, Union,	do	73	67
E F Kerr, Bedford borough,	1865	532	10
Henry Beegle, Union,	do	1366	82
John C Figard, Broad Top,	do	639	77
John C Black, Bloody Run,	do	115	00
Jacob Bowser, Colerain,	do	606	83
Archibald Blair, Cumberl'd Valley,	do	425	00
Henry Wertz, Harrison,	do	135	16
George Gardill, Juniata,	do	258	03
Michael Carpenter, Londonderry,	do	127	00
Samuel Harvey, Liberty,	do	83	58
Philip Snyder, Monroe,	do	19	64
David H Bowser, Napier,	do	519	09
P M Barton, Providence E.	do	239	37
George Baughman, Providence W,	do	55	33
Solomon Shrader, St. Clair,	do	569	56
Westley Perdew, Southampton,	do	172	91
N N Koons, Snake Spring,	do	113	44
Daniel Horn, Schellsburg,	do	100	00
Adolphus Ake, Union,	do	506	05
Solomon Barley, Woodberry M,	do	737	29
Samuel Crissman, Woodberry S,	do	1221	73
John C Figard, Broad Top,	1866	783	84
Jeremiah Thompson, Bloody Run,	do	200	00
Henry Hite, Cumberland Valley	do	350	00
Jacob Bowser, Colerain,	do	200	00
A W Shoemaker, Harrison,	do	185	00
James Fink, Hopewell,	do	282	00
Henry Horn, Juniata,	do	150	00
Jacob Evans, Londonderry,	do	300	00
John McLain, Liberty,	do	60	00
Jacob Fletcher, Monroe,	do	715	00
Henry Egolf, Napier,	do	347	00
Uriah Melott, Providence, E,	do	105	00
John Kinsey, Schellsburg,	do	57	00
Moses Tewell, Southampton,	do	249	00
Solomon Barley, Woodberry M,	do	362	11

To amount received from Hucksters for Hucksters' license, 210 00
To money advanced from citizens of Napier and Harrison townships on bridge, 800 00
To money received from sales of estrays, 31 67
To money received on Treasurer's deeds, 26 00
To money received on lath sold at Court House, 2 75
To costs in commonw'h vs. S Amick et al, 32 30
To amount received on sale of unseated lands, 790 82
To amount received on bounty fund, 56 40
To sundry refunding checks, 331 20

Total charges, $25,351 91

TREASURER, Cr.

On sundry checks drawn by the commissioners, as follows, viz:

Paid Petit Jurors, February term,	$452	34
Grand Jurors, do do	171	10
Petit Jurors, Special court,	449	90
Petit Jurors, September term,	336	88
Grand Jurors, do do	142	10
Petit Jurors, November do	383	25
Grand Jurors, do do	142	39
Petit Jurors, May do	261	73
Grand Jurors, do do	127	59
Fox and wild cat scalps,	327	53
Isaac Kensinger, Jury Commissioner,	48	00
William Kirk, do do	48	00
J G Fisher, clerk do do	24	00
Tip-staves,	199	83
Talesmen,	99	22
Court-crier,	48	00
Assessors making assesment returns,	205	61
Constable's returns,	365	73
George Roades, Commissioner's salary,	238	00
Michael Wertz, do do	141	00
Michael Ritchey, do do	124	00
David Howsare, do do	16	00
J G Fisher, clerk to do	250	00
J Aldstadt, Sheriff, boarding prisoners,	1187	72
do conveying prisoners to Western Penitentiary,	692	00
do costs on comm'h cases,	78	98
do costs in commonwealth vs. John Hammond,	201	86
do costs in commonwealth vs John Stokenius	25	51
Metropolitan Insurance company,	90	50
John Harris arresting Walker alias Romdolf,	20	00
Expenses of Spring election,	241	04
do October election,	414	42
Charles Merwine, services as janitor, &c.,	72	50
John C Figard, money over paid on State tax,	110	53
Rupp, Shannon & co., chairs for court house	128	64
Jeremiah Thompson, repairing bridge at Bloody Run,	200	00
Jacob Lingenfelter, hauling stone, &c., for same,	50	00
O E Shannon, Esq., fees as Prothonotary,	150	00
G Blymyer & Son, bill of oils, paints, &c.	300	29
B McC Blymyer & co., bill of goods,	29	65
W G Perry, dockets for Prothonotary's office,	51	00
Meyers & Mengel, advertising and blank printing,	681	50
Durborrow & Lutz, advertising,	562	20
Dr John Compher, attendance on prisoners at jail,	6	00
Expenses of road views,	232	00
do bridge do	25	95
do do sales,	17	35
John and Joshua Mower, work done in repairing court house,	164	90
B W Garretson, building bridge at Egolf's	259	00
John G. Fisher, making out and distributing duplicates, attending bridge sales, and money paid for work at court house	71	00
William Beegle, bounty and interest,	29	67
A B Cramer, bill of goods,	25	58
Matting for court house, chandeliers, &c.,	150	33
B W Garretson, lumber for court house,	11	94
Wm Troutman, painting court house,	245	00
Bounty paid to soldiers under act of 1863,	335	39
S L Russell, overpaid on unseated lands,	112	84
Money overpaid on duplicates for which treasurer is charged,	224	53
James B Farquhar, money overpaid on militia fund,	499	75
Henry Nicodemus, costs on commonwealth cases,	35	51
George Mardorff, money paid for slate roof	545	08
John Sill, interest on note,	60	00
George W Gibbony, bridge at Stonerstown,	500	00
J W Tate, money wrongly paid on deed,	44	53
Revenue stamps and postage for commissioner's office,	46	43
S L Russell, services at Harrisburg,	40	00
Wood and coal for public buildings,	180	98
Henry Nicodemus, money wrongly paid on treasurer's deed,	32	37
Stationery for commissioner's office,	40	31
John Aldstadt, bill of goods for jail	160	93
Tobias Boor, building bridge in Cumberland Valley,	200	00
Jacob A Sleek and Adam Diehl, coal and wood for jail,	109	99
Costs paid to justices and constables in commonwealth cases	127	19
George Mardorff, advertising unseated lands,	41	00
Wm Hartley, oils, paints, nails, &c.,	446	39
George Blackburn, building bridge at Statler's	630	36
Lath, lime, and hauling sand for court house,	58	20
John Aldstadt, costs in commonwealth cases,	1093	92
John Aldstadt, costs in commonwealth vs. Wertz & May,	44	38
R Leo, book-case and chairs for court house,	32	80
Williams, Orne & co., window shades and carpet	138	47
Henry Nicodemus, examining dockets and swearing assessors,	42	50
Castleton Ake, building bridge at Mowry's,	1105	00
Simon Nycum, plank on bridge in East Providence township,	18	90
Hartley & Metzger, freight on slate,	81	00
Lumber for repairing court house,	72	12
Matthew Spidle, painting court house,	208	12
Isaac Mengel, freight on chairs,	22	20
Daniel Miller, plastering court house,	105	25
Work in repairing, roofing and whitewashing court house,	162	80
Jacob Semler, hobbling prisoners,	4	00
Isaac Mengel, meals furnished jurors,	48	00
O E Shannon, for having dockets bound in Prothonotary's office,	20	00
Philip Little, hauling slate from Mount Dallas,	30	04
Advertising horse thieves,	285	70
Mary Norris, scrubbing offices in court house,	36	50
William Keyser, bridge order,	500	00
James H Moorhead, repairing bridge at Wisegarver's,	95	00
Harry Drollinger, Hopewell bridge,	51	10
George Mardorff, treasurer's deed to commissioners,	54	37
Conrad Feaster, building bridge at Shawnee Run,	80	00
Special election in Saxton borough,	10	50
David Brown, on Blackburn's order,	10	80
Michael Reed, Esq., bridge plans,	6	00
O E Shannon, fees as prothonotary,	120	00
Treasurer's salary,	300	00
Revenue stamps and postage,	30	00
Allowance on old account,	10	00
Expenses on sales of unseated lands,	40	00
Bank note detector,	1	50
Certified copy of huckster's law,	1	50
Huckster's blanks,	7	00
Auditors and clerk,	100	00
Chas Merwine, attending auditors,	6	00
Total credits,	$21,247	66

Legal Notices.

Charges,	$25,351 91
Credits,	21,247 66
Balance in county treasury,	$4,104 25

Moneys due and owing to Bedford County from Collectors, and others, for 1866 and previous years.

From Collectors:		*County:*	*State:*
John A Osborn, Broad Top,	1857,	106 69	76 01
Lemuel Evans, do do	1858,	289 67	230 46
John C Morgart, C. Valley,	do	89 23	100 00
Aaron Reed, Woodberry S.	1863,	750 40	
Samuel Beckley, St Clair,	1864,	94 00	7 50
S M Bender, Bloody Run,	1864,	25 00	
J C Black, do do	1865,		23 84
Arch. Blair, C Valley,	do	174 00	64 98
Henry Wertz, Harrison,	do	138 41	
Westley Perdew, Southamp'n,	do	368 41	67 20
Sam Crissman, Woodberry S,	do	10 16	
E F Kerr, Bedford borough.	1866,	1064 19	163 02
Hen. Moses, Bedford tp.,	do	1793 68	230 00
J C Figart, Broad Top,	do	1264 79	163 24
Jer. Thompson, Bloody Run,	do	177 70	43 36
Jacob Bowser, Colerain,	do	935 00	557 06
Henry Hite, C. Valley,	do	750 11	134 71
A W Shoemaker, Harrison,	do	295 39	42 91
James Fink, Hopewell,	do	300 22	25 94
Jacob Evans, Londondery,	do	491 03	79 12
John McLain, Liberty,	do	462 66	43 16
Jacob Fletcher, Monroe,	do	128 82	54 17
Henry Egolf, Napier,	do	826 43	112 49
Uriah Mellott, Providence E.	do	485 17	31 22
J H H Sparks, do W.	do	465 81	224 81
John Kemery, Schellsburg,	do	184 87	42 98
Wm Grisinger, Snake Spring,	do	718 26	167 53
Moses Tewell, Southampton,	do	414 35	67 51
Henry F Smith, St. Clair,	do	1377 92	51 72
Henry Corle, Union,	do	959 97	227 17
Sol. Barley, Woodberry M.	do	1741 93	179 76
M Brumbaugh, do S.	do	1848 16	291 98

To amount due from former treasurers:

A J Sansom, late treasurer,	100	00
J B Farquhar, do	927	82
Jacob D Fetter, mistake in acc't,	60	84
	$20,577.41	$3,991.29

Moneys due and owed by Bedford County.

The county of Bedford owes John Sill, on note, $2000 00
The State claims from Bedford county, on account, half mill tax on real estate and fine, under act of 1865, about $8000 00

Treasurer, Dr.

To militia tax received from collectors, $102 00

Treasurer, Cr.

To amount paid for assessing and making out duplicates and rolls of militia, 80 00
Balance in treasury, $22 00

Bedford County, SS.

The undersigned, Auditors of said county, do certify that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts of George Mardorff, Treasurer of said county, for the year A. D., 1866, as contained in the foregoing statements, and that we have examined the foregoing accounts of money due to and owed by said county, and that we have found the same to be correct.
Witness our hands, this 9th day of January, 1867.
DAVID EVANS,
JAMES MATTINGLY,
JOHN D. LUCAS,
Attest—E. F. KERR, *Clerk*. Auditors.

To the Auditor General of Pennsylvania:

GEORGE MARDORFF, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, from January 4, 1866, to January 9 1867.

Treasurer, Dr.

To amount received from collectors of taxes for 1866 and previous years, $8965 66

Treasurer, Cr.

By receipt of State Treasurer, dated

March 2, 1866,	$3000	00
do do Aug't 3, 1865,	2500	00
do do Oct'r 2, 1865,	4000	00
do do Jan'y 3, 1867,	1560	50
Associate Judges' salary, as per receipt, dated January 3, 1867,	439	50
Treasurer's per centage,	115	00
Credits,	$11,615	00
Charges,	8,649	34
	$2,649	34

Merchants' Licenses.

Treasurer, Dr.

To aggregate amount of mercantile license for the year 1866, $837 00

Treasurer, Cr.

By Treasurer's commission,	$41	85
Durborrow & Lutz, advertising list of retailers,	13	70
Meyers & Mengel, do	13	70
	$69	25
Amount due State,	$767	75

Tavern Licenses.

Treasurer, Dr.

To aggregate amount assessed for 1866, $805 00

Treasurer, Cr.

By Treasurer's per centage, 40 25
Balance due State, $764 75

Eating Houses.

Treasurer, Dr.

To aggregate amount assessed for 1866, $100 00

Treasurer, Cr.

By per centage to Treasurer, 5 00
Amount due State, $95 00

Banking Houses.

Treasurer, Dr.

To aggregate amount assessed for 1866, $20 00

Treasurer, Cr.

By Treasurer's per centage, 1 00
Balance due State, $19 00

Distilleries.

Treasurer, Dr.

To aggregate amount assessed for 1866, $45 00

Treasurer, Cr.

By per centage to Treasurer, 2 25
Amount due State, $42 75

Bedford County, SS.

The undersigned, Auditors of said county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts between George Mardorff, Esq., Treasurer of said county, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as contained in the foregoing statements, Witness our hands, this 9th day of January, A. D., 1867.
DAVID EVANS,
JAMES MATTINGLY,
JOHN D. LUCAS,
Attest—E. F. KERR, *Clerk*. Auditors.
feb8w4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, on the estate of William Frazier, late of Juniata township, dec'd.
All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims can present them duly authenticated for settlement.
jan18w6 JAMES W. FRAZIER, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Christian Harcleroad, late of Bedford township, deceased.
All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make immediate payment.
jan25w6 JOHN HARCLEROAD, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County, upon the estate of John B. Kochendorfer, late of South Woodberry township, deceased.
All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims can present them, duly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN Z. KOCHENDORFER,
jan25w6 JAC. Z. KOCHENDORFER, Adm'rs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Sophia McFarland, late of Monroe township, dec'd.
All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate, will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
feb.8w6 DANIEL McFARLAND, Adm'r.

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

O. E. SHANNON,
feb15w3 Bedford, Pa.

Fancy Stores.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY has just returned from the East with a fine stock of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

and has now opened a handsome variety of WINTER BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., &c., of the very latest styles. Also, a variety of

DRESS GOODS,

French Merines, plaid wool deLaines, Alpacas, Muslin deLaines, Ginghams, Calicos, Canton Flannel, Frannells, Opera and plaid Flannels, Cloths for coats and sacks, Ladies' and Children's FURS, Sacks, Coats, Cloaks and Shawls; Breakfast Shawls Sontags, Woolen Hoods, &c.; Balmoral and Hoop SKIRTS, and Corsets; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid GLOVES, Ladies' buckskin Gauntlets, cloth and fleece-lined Gloves, for ladies and children; Lace and Crape VEILS, Barege and Grenadine for Veils. Pocket Handkerchiefs. Neck-Ties, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, PERFUMERY, Eureka Hair Restorative, Mrs. Hill's Hair Restorative. DRESS TRIMMINGS, WIGANS AND BUTTONS. Also, all kinds of Notions and Toys. Also, the very best made and finest Ladies' and Children's SHOES that can be bought in Philadelphia.
Mrs. MOWRY is determined to sell her Goods, and do her work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST. She hopes her friends and patrons will call and examine her stock, as she is satisfied that they will recommend themselves, in QUALITY and PRICE, to refined tastes and good judgment. nv2m3

MRS. V. B. TATE. MISS M. REA.

NEW FALL STYLES!—Mrs. Tate has just returned from the East with a splendid selection of

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVETS,
and everything belonging to a MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
We would call your particular attention to our FALL STOCK OF
LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, of Mrs. Tate's own selection, such as ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, GUIPURE AND CHERRY LACES, CORDS, TASSELS, FRINGES, VELVET RIBBONS, BELTING, and TRIMMINGS generally.
Mrs. TATE and Miss REA flatter themselves that their LATE NOVELTIES will not be surpassed by any. Giving their personal attention to all the branches of their department; the acknowledged superiority as regards their reliability and the patronage extended them, renders comment unnecessary.
Mrs. Tate procured, while in Philadelphia, a FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER, who is now ready to make Dresses, Cloaks, and Children's Wear. Ladies may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible price. Cutting and Basting done at short notice.
☞ Girls wanting to learn Mantua-Making will apply immediately, as a fine opportunity is given them. oct19tf

NEW GOODS!—M. C. FETTERLY has just received a splendid assortment of Fancy Dry Goods, consisting in part of Fancy Dress Goods, Silks, French Merinos, Alpacca, Delaines, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, Cloaking Cloth, Cloaks, Furs, Shawls, Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Trimmings, Fancy Buttons, Velvets, Ladies' Dress Caps, a handsome assortment of Embroideries, Mourning and Lace Goods, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, with a great variety of other notions, &c., &c. The stock consists of every article usually kept in a first class Fancy Store. Thankful for past favors, we ask a continuance of your patronage.
nov.9,'66,-y1.

Boots, Shoes and Varieties.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BEDFORD!

THE REGULATOR

AND BEDFORD

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

IN ADVANCE OF ALL OTHERS.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS!

BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS!

CLOTHING, CASSIMERS, HATS of all kinds laid in at prices to suit the times.
If you want a good Coat go to the Regulator.
If you want a good p'r Boots, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good Vest, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good p'r Shoes, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good p'r Pants, go to the Regulator
If you want a suit of Clothes, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good Shirt, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good Hat, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good Gaiter or Shoe go to the Reg'r.
If you want good Cassimere, go to the Regulator.
If you want a variety of Notions, go to the Reg'r.
If you want a fashionable Coat, go to the Regulator
If you want fashionable Pants & Vests go to the Regulator.
If you want a fashionable Suit, go to the Regulator.
If you want Queensware or Glassware, go to the Regulator.
If you want good Spices of any kind, go to the Regulator.
If you want good Flavoring Extracts, go to the Regulator.
If you want good Toilet Soap or Perfumery, go the Regulator.
If you want good Hosiery, Gloves, Neck-ties collars, &c., go to the Regulator.
If you want any thing in our line, go to the Bedford Clothing Emporium and Boot, Shoe and Notion Regulator, No. 2, Anderson's Row.
Goods of all kinds ordered from the Eastern cities to accommodate customers.
H. F. IRVINE,
Sept. 7, 1866. R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

Notices, &c.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—a second hand PIANO. Inquire of
apr.13,'66.-tf. C. N. HICKOK.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the law lately passed for the Equalization of Bounties.
aug.17-tf. J. W. DICKERSON.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The stockholders of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company, are requested to meet at the house of A. J. Snively, in the borough of Schellsburg, on the first Monday of March, between the house of twelve and one o'clock, to elect five Managers for the ensuing year.
feb15w3 A. E. SCHELL, Sec'y.

50 TONS PLASTER FOR SALE AT "CRYSTAL STEAM MILLS,"
Bedford, Pa., at lowest market rates. "The Crystal Steam Mills" being now in full operation, we are prepared to do all kinds of "Grist work," and to furnish all kinds of good Flour and feed, at short notice. Rye, Corn, Buckwheat, &c., ground on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Grists delivered in town, with dispatch. Having spared no expense in the erection of these Mills, we are determined to try to please, and solicit a SHARE of public patronage.
JOHN G. & WM. HARTLEY.
N. B. The highest market price paid for grain of all kinds. jan18m3.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, on the estate of Henry Whetstone, late of Monroe township, dec'd.
All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
feb15w6 LEWIS HOWSARE, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Helen Hinton, late of Union township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
HIRAM DAVIS, Adm'r,
feb15w6 St. Clair tp.

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

NEW GOODS! FALL & WINTER!

The undersigned have now opened a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers, confident they can offer

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

In every department.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. ☜

You can be SUITED at the LOWEST PRICES.

TERMS:

☞ CASH or PRODUCE. When credit is ☜ given, in ALL cases after SIX ☜ MONTHS, interest will be ☜ charged in the ☜ account. ☜

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

oct26

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

A large and complete stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, just received and opened at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S, No. 1 Anderson's Row—bought just at the right time.
The following comprise a few of our goods:

DRY GOODS:

Calicoes, Delaines, Coburg Cloths, French Merinoes, Alpacas, Flannels, Ginghams, all wool Delaines, all colors, large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES:

A large assortment of Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes Ladies' Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, all prices, and sizes to suit everybody.

CLOTHING:

A very large stock of Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests, all sizes, and prices to suit the times.

HATS AND CAPS:

A complete assortment of all kinds, sizes and prices.

GROCERI

Hotel.

BEDFORD HOTEL.—The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Jan. 15, '64

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April 15, '64.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the traveling public.—The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House. JOSEPH MORRISON.

may25,'66.–tf.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that they have leased the above named hotel for a term of years. The house is delightfully situated, convenient to the Penna. Railroad Depot and well arranged and adapted for a public hotel. The proprietors intend that their table shall not be second to that of any country hotel, and their bar will always be provided with the choicest liquors. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. FEE & AULTZ.

Huntingdon, Pa., Jan 4, 1867.—1y.

UNION HOTEL,
WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA:

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms.

May 9, '62.

WEAVER HOTEL, *St. Clairsville, Pa.*—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has leased the hotel lately kept by Mr. S. Crissman, St Clairsville, Pa., where he will accommodate all who may favor him with their custom.

jun8.–3m. HENRY WEAVER.

JACKSON HOTEL,
Railroad Street,
HUNTINGDON, Pa.

C. SNELL.
Proprietor.

apr.13,'66.

$1,500 PER YEAR! We want agents every where to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years.—Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap machines are *infringements*, and the *seller* or *user* are *liable to arrest, fine, and imprisonment.* Circulars *free.* Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ills. [Dec. 22, '65—1y

$90 A MONTH! Agents wanted for *six entirely new articles*, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. [Dec. 22, '65—1y

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of J. B. Williams & Brother, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons owing accounts or notes to said firm will please call and settle immediately, as in a short time they will be placed in other hands for collection. J. B. WILLIAMS,
S. D. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, March 15, '66.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by J. B. Williams & Brother, wishes to say to his friends that he feels grateful for past favors and begs a continuance of the same. But will give notice that he cannot sell goods on long credits, and persons buying must not leave their accounts stand over six months.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, March 15, '66.

PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the
ERIE PUMP—
certainly the only pump
well adapted to this
climate

☞Persons in need of a
GOOD PUMP,
will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg

Aug. 1, '65—1y

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
WALL PAPERS.
NEW FALL STYLES.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS, and WINDOW SHADES,
Corner FOURTH & MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B. Always in Store, a large Stock of
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Oct 20, 1865.

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I will pay to any Doctor or member of the Medical Fraternity, the sum of $100 for any Compound that possesses more medicinal virtues and curative powers than Mishler's Herb Bitters.

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MISHLER'S BITTERS
WILL
CURE ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN!

Diseases of the skin are numerous and, with but one or two exceptions, may all be traced to impurity of the blood. In many persons this impurity is born in the system; while others acquire it through improper treatment of scores of diseases. Under this head may be classed—

1st, Scrofula,—This disease is hereditary and is transmitted from generation to generation It is caused by a transgression of the laws of nature, both moral and physical; in other words, it is caused by *vice*. Acting as a latent poison, it reduces the vitality of the blood, and weakens the depurating organs, so that they fail to discharge or cast out the impurities that are continually generating in the system. A person physically pure acquires gonorhœa, or some other secret disease; he undergoes a course of mercury, the disease is dried up, and the patient pronounced well. Vain delusion. The complaint is not cured, its channel is only diverted. Instead of making its appearance outwardly, it acts on the internal organs, and scrofula, which is bequeathed from father to son is the result. Many persons who are perfectly free from all immorality and vice are afflicted with scrofula. They are suffering for the sins of their fathers and laboring under the curse inscribed inscribed in the Book of Books. "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

To cure this dreadful complaint it is necessary that the blood should be thoroughly purified, all the organs of the body brought into a healthy state of action, and the system braced up and strengthened by invigorating tonics. Look at the articles used in compounding Mishler's Bitters; see the array of purifying and invigorating medicaments, and say whether there is an article in the whole list of medicines that equals it. We here emphatically assert, without fear of contradiction, that

Mishler's Bitters will Cure all kinds of Scrofulous Diseases.

It purifies the blood, it strengthens the internal organs and aids them to perform their natural functions, it is a stimulant and a tonic and it will cure Scrofula.

2d, Running Sores and Ulcers.—Running sores and ulcers invariably indicate a scrofulous taint. They are caused by the efforts of nature to discharge the impurities of the blood. Many persons afflicted with running sores and ulcers succeeded in drying them up and think they are cured when the skin grows over the sore. They are, however, "but making bad worse," for the impurities that were discharged from the system through the medium of the sore now act internally and cause innumerable diseases and often death. The only true and sure cure for all running sores and ulcers is Mishler's Bitters, a continued and persevering use of which will most certainly effect a *permanent cure.*

3d. Salt Rheum.—Salt Rheum is a vague, indefinite, though, popular term given to almost all the non-febrile eruptions of the skin which afflict adults. It is generally an eruption of vesicles in small, distinct ulcers, accompanied with a smarting, tingling sensation, with a tendency to creep or spread over the adjoining surface. Mishler's bitters are a sure cure for this disease.

4th. Pimples and Blotches.—Pimples and Blotches on the skin are always a sure sign of impure blood. Although never dangerous, except in cases of carbuncles, they are very disagreeable.—Often we will see the most handsome features rendered hideous by great blotches and pimples, and instead of the pleasing look which should irradiate the human face we see nothing but disgusting corruption; for pimples and blotches are nothing but the corrupt accumulations of the system expelled through the medium of the skin. The use of Mishler's Bitters will force these corruptions to be discharged through the natural channels, and thus cures all kinds of pimples and blotches. Ladies who desire a fair complection, free from pimples should bear this fact in mind.

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Publications.

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Saturday Review,	Fraser's Magazine,
Leisure Hour,	Temple Bar,
Westminster Review,	Chambers' Journal,
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New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1866 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865. New Subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1866, will receive gratis, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865.

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the peer of Cooper and Irving, taking the reader back to the birth of the American principle of government, and introducing him to the rebels of 1776. John Esten Cooke, Esq., of Virginia, author of "Surry of Eagle's Nest," &c,, &c., will furnish a series of graphic sketches, entitled "The Battles of Virginia," while our present corps of contributors, with some new ones, will continue to furnish articles, making the Magazine second to none in point of literary attraction and ability.—Politically, The Old Guard will stand in the future as in the past, faithfully guarding the Constitution as it came from the hands of Washington, without acquiescing in any of the subversions, under the title of "amendments." It will be continued upon the grand idea that "all is not lost," while virtue and intelligence remain with any portion of the people.

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Miscellaneous.

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It removes grease spots as if by magic, and softens the dirt by soaking, so that rinsing will in ordinary cases entirely remove it.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
ACTS GENTLY,

Is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

FOR THE SATISFACTION OF ALL,

See Medical Properties contained in Dispensatory of the U. S., of which the following is a correct copy:

"BUCHU. Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the Prostrate, and Retention or the Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION,

See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See Remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, of Philadelphia.

See any and all Standard Work on Medicine.

FROM THE
LARGEST
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST
IN THE WORLD.

I am acquainted with H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WM. WEIGHTMAN,
(Firm of Powers & Weightman,)
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia.

[*From the Philad'a Evening Bulletin, Mar.*, 10.]

We are gratified to hear of the continued success, in New York, of our townsman, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist. His store, next to the Metropolitan Hotel, is 28 feet front, 230 feet deep, and five stories in height. It is certainly a grand establishment, and speaks favorably of the merit of his articles. He retains his Office and Laboratory in this city, which are also model establishments of their class.

The proprietor has been induced to make this statement from the fact that his remedies, although advertised, are

GENUINE PREPARATIONS,

And, knowing that the intelligent refrain from using any thing pertaining to Quackery, or the Patent Medicine order—most of which are prepared by self-styled Doctors, who are too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less competent to prepare pharmaceutical preparations.

THESE PARTIES RESORT

to various means of effecting sales, such as copying parts of advertisements of popular remedies, and finishing with certificates.

The Science of Medicine stands SIMPLE, PURE, and MAJESTIC,—having Fact for its Basis, Induction for its Pillar, Truth alone for its Capital.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

Health is most important; and the afflicted should not use an advertised remedy, unless its contents or ingredients are known to others besides the manufacturer, or until they are satisfied of the qualifications of the party so offering.

HELMBOLD'S
Genuine Preparations.

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
AND IMPROVED ROSE WATER.
Established upwards of 16 years.

Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse
594 *Broadway, New York;*

And HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, 104 *South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Oct. 20, '65.–1y.

Miscellaneous.

1867.—"THE WORLD."—1867.

The attention of the public is invited to the claims of "The World" as one of the leading public journals of the country. It is the chief organ of the Democratic Party of the United States, and the foremost advocate of the immediate restoration of the Union. Its highest merits consists in its character as an enterprising and trustworthy newspaper.

The next year bids fair to be a more critical one in the history of our free institutions than even any eventful ones that have preceded it. The first requsite for an intelligent judgment of public affairs is a full and authentic account of facts as they transpire. These THE WORLD always aims to give with conscientious accuracy, and with equal fullness and fidelity, whether they make for or against its own views of public policy. Prompt activity in spreading before its readers every kind of news in which any part of the public takes an interst, is the first duty of a newspaper, and the facilities of THE WORLD for discharging this obligation are unsurpassed by those of any journal in the United States. Whatever else it may fail in, it certainly will not fail to furnish the news, nor to supply it with such promptitude, spirit, freshness, abundance, variety, accuracy and candor, that no class of readers can miss anything of interest which they wish to find. THE WORLD will publish documents and arguments prepared by political foes just as freely as those prepared by political friends; making its own comments on them, of course, but never suppressing or garbling them because they are calculated to damage its own party. Adverse arguments, which it cannot refute, it is content to leave to make their full impression. THE WORLD adopts this rule because it believes no other is honest; because it conceives that its first duty to its readers is to keep them thoroughly informed on every passing subject of importance. In politics, THE WORLD will continue to be the bold advocate of a Liberal, Progressive Democracy. The unflinching champion of Freedom, Justice, Order and Constitutional Rights. The